

igns accords  
energy issues

## South Africa regains Assembly seat

NATIONS, May 23 (R) - South Africa today took its General Assembly for the first time since November 1974 when it was suspended from the assembly. South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha, and an aide, took their seats after the assembly began a resumed session on the Namibia (South West Africa). The session, due to end at 12 noon, is expected to conclude with the adoption of a resolution on the Security Council to impose economic sanctions on South Africa for failing to implement a U.N. plan for Namibia. South Africa's suspension from the assembly was applied only to that year's session, but it has made no move to participate in the work of assemblies.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Jordan Times



Number 1063

AMMAN, THURSDAY MAY 24, 1979 — JAMADI AL THANI 26, 1399

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## LAND AND THE WEST BANK: 12 YEARS OF COLONISATION

Kampuchea turned back to forced to

## Israeli exploitation of Arab supplies hurts Arab population

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

23—One of the most severely hurt ways in which Israeli policy in the occupied West Bank has ravaged the Palestinian population has been by exploiting the area's round water supplies. It has devastated the largely agricultural socio-economic base of the West Bank, which in turn has caused thousands of West Bankers to leave the land and emigrate from Palestine, or to become wage labourers employed either in Israel or in some cases, on their own land that has been colonised by Israeli settlers. A report that has been submitted this week by a team of researchers in the West Bank to the three-man Security fact-finding committee that is in the Middle East to study the effects of the last 12 years of Israeli settlement in occupied Arab territories. The team that compiled the report have talked to the Jordan Times, though they requested to remain anonymous. The report, particularly the threat of the Israeli occupation, has been a source of concern for many human rights activists. The report was compiled painstakingly during the past five years by a team of Western economists, professors, social workers, and human rights activists. The report is a study of the Israeli policies in the occupied territories. It was compiled by a team that was presented to the Jordan Times. The report states that the Israeli occupation in the West Bank has not been restricted to land.

Continued on page 4

## Thatcher as 'friend'

23 (R)—Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin today said that he had established a close friendship with Britain's new leader, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, during a visit to the Israeli capital of Jerusalem. Begin said that he and Thatcher had discussed the Middle East peace process, and that he was confident that the two leaders would work together to achieve a lasting peace in the region.

Iran released

ne minister, here on an unofficial visit, will tomorrow meet Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in the Sinai. The visit is being held after 12 years of separation. The new Sinai border between Egypt and Israel will remain closed or be declared open immediately.

## Senate approves

## sixty countries

4. May 23 last night the House of Representatives passed a similar bill recently. The two measures must now be reconciled by a conference committee before a final vote in the two chambers.

## Iranians to protest U.S. Senate reaction

TEHRAN, May 23 (Agencies)—A broad range of Iranian political groups has backed a call for demonstrations this week against a U.S. Senate resolution that condemned Iranian executions, the official press agency said today.

The official radio also announced plans for marches on Thursday and Friday. Groups announcing support for the demonstrations, according to the Islamic Republican Party, staunch supporters of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's the leftist Mojahadeen and Fedayeen guerrillas's the Iran Women's Society, and the National Democratic Front, a coalition of liberal secular parties.

Despite a weekend declaration by Ayatollah Khomeini that "I Hope" U.S.-Iranian relations will be damaged, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi has held to a more moderate line. He told a television interviewer last night that "Zionists don't control everything in the United States," and has said the Senate resolution will not ruin U.S.-Iran ties.

The government so far has reacted to the Senate resolution only by delaying the arrival of a new U.S. ambassador to Iran. Security did not appear unusually heavy Wednesday at the U.S. embassy, which is guarded from inside its walls by pro-Khomeini militiamen.

Meanwhile, Dr. Bazargan said today he was in favour of a general amnesty in Iran where more than 200 people have been sent before firing squads by revolutionary tribunals since last February.

Dr. Bazargan said an amnesty would enable the government to deal with pressing issues, such as reviving the economy, instead of preoccupying itself with problems arising out of political arrests, according to the official radio.

In an interview with the Tehran newspaper Kayhan, Tehran revolutionary court prosecutor Ayatollah Ahmad Azari Qomi said there were at present 2,000 political prisoners awaiting trial in Tehran's main Qasr jail, including 30 women, but that 700 others had been released in the last three months.



Israeli troops and policemen (left foreground) watch a group of Egyptian workers as they enter Al Arish at the head of a convoy of Egyptian military trucks Wednesday, two days before the town is evacuated by Israel after 12 years of occupation. (AP wirephoto)

## Retaliating against commando attack Israel launches air strike against Lebanon villages

BEIRUT, May 23 (Agencies)—Israeli aircraft attacked three Lebanese villages today killing at least three civilians and wounding seven others, Beirut Radio reported. The air raid followed Palestinian bombings in Israel in which three people were killed and 14 wounded.

The radio said Israeli gunboats had been seen off the southern Lebanese coast and that Israeli helicopters were also flying over the area. According to Palestinian sources, a time bomb dropped by the planes went off in Damour after the raid and caused an unspecified number of casualties. A PLO communiqué said a sponge plant in Na'meh and a refrigerator factory and a school in Damour took the brunt of the 30-minute air raid. The communiqué said residential areas in Na'meh and Ayshiyeh were also bombed and rocketed by the two raiding Israeli squadrons that left "dozens killed or wounded."

Reporters reaching Damour after the raid saw Palestinian families of women and children inspecting the damage with commandos in the darkened town, whose power plant was knocked down. Ambulances screamed through the narrow streets of the raggedy battle-scarred suburban town that suffered some of the heaviest fighting in Lebanon's 1975-76 civil war. The Israelis apparently dropped times bombs or mines during the raid. Reporters stepping among giant shell craters in a hard-hit part of Damour were greeted by a blazing explosion. "We were walking up this hill and I was just staring straight ahead into the darkness when there was this flash right ahead of me," said Associated Press photographer Derek Lee. "I could feel the concussion on my chest. Another six seconds and we would have been right on top of it," he said.

A reporter and a cameraman from the Palestine News Agency (Wafa) received injuries from a bomb as they walked close to the AP team of reporters, the AP photographer said. PLO commanders quickly cleared the stricken areas, warning against time devices. In Damascus, Palestinian Commandos claimed responsibility for a series of attacks on Israeli targets today, and said a number of Israelis were killed or wounded. A commando military spokesman reported several attacks on Israeli government offices in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron.

Following this, the Israeli authorities arrested scores of the city's inhabitants, he added. He also said commandos operating from within occupied territory were responsible for an explosion at Tel Aviv, today resulting in many casualties. The explosive charges, planted at the entrances of the Israeli army food stores, caused much destruction, the spokesman said. Many arrests among Arab inhabitants were made, he said. He added that a bomb planted by the commandos near a Jerusalem night club last night was detected just in time. In Tel Aviv, an army spokesman said: "Israeli aircraft attacked terrorist concentrations in Lebanon at about 6 p.m. (1600 GMT) today. All the aircraft returned safely to base," he added. No details of the area of the attack or the number of planes involved were disclosed. Army sources said however that the air raid was not directly connected with the Petach Tikva attack or with other recent attempts to set off explosions in Israel. They said it was part of Israel's continuing policy of hitting commando bases. Earlier an Israeli police spokesman said a bomb ripped through a bus queue in Petach Tikva today killing three people and wounding 14 others. More than 100 Arabs were immediately rounded-up in a big hunt for the bombers but most were freed soon afterwards. A queue were waiting for a bus to Tel Aviv when the bomb, in a plastic bag, went off on the bus shelter's roof, police said. Five of the injured were seriously hurt. Hours earlier, bombs wrecked three Israeli government offices in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron and police sappers dismantled another bomb outside a nightclub in occupied Jerusalem. Palestinian commando pamphlets were found nearby. The wave of bombings was believed to be in protest against forthcoming talks between Israel and Egypt on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

## Diametrically opposed to Israeli proposals Egypt leaks opening position on autonomy

CAIRO, May 23 (R)—Egypt today disclosed an opening position for Friday's negotiations with Israel on Palestinian autonomy which is almost diametrically opposed to Israel's latest proposals. Mr. Hosni Mubarak, and Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil in Alexandria today to discuss the autonomy talks. Tomorrow he will meet U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the same issue.

Mr. Vance is due to have talks on the subject in London earlier in the day with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Other major differences include the Israeli view that autonomy refers to the inhabitants, not the land, and that Israel will keep its authority in the area along with the proposed self-governing local Palestinian councils.

Egypt's position is that sovereignty over land and over people is inseparable and that the setting up of a Palestinian authority means the termination of Israeli authority in the West Bank and Gaza. Egypt and Israel have set a "goal" of one year for concluding negotiations on the establishment

of a self-governing authority, but there is nothing to bind Israel to this timetable. Meanwhile, Egypt and Israel have still not resolved a variety of issues concerning Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai capital of Al Arish, which is scheduled to revert to Egypt on Friday after 12 years of occupation.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said in Al Arish today the new border between Israeli and Egyptian territory will remain closed after Friday's Israeli hand-over in North Sinai unless President Anwar Sadat changes his mind.

Mr. Dayan was talking to reporters after a meeting with Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Butrus Ghali.

Mr. Dayan's account of Egyptian reluctance to permit cross-border traffic ran counter to repeated declarations by Prime Minister Menachem Begin that he and President Sadat will declare an open frontier when they meet in Al Arish on May 27.

Mr. Dayan said Dr. Ghali made clear that Egypt wanted to defer open borders until the date set in the Israel-Egypt peace treaty for "normalisation of relations". The treaty said this should happen nine months after ratification, meaning about December this year.

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## Soviet planes harass U.S. aircraft carrier

WASHINGTON, May 23 (R)—Soviet planes harassed American ships in the Arabian Sea three times over a seven-day period this month, prompting an official U.S. protest, government sources said today.

In the first and most serious incident on May 15, two Soviet Il-38s flew within 150 metres of the aircraft carrier Midway as two of its planes were preparing to land on the deck. The U.S. pilots were forced to manoeuvre quickly to avoid a collision.

The sources said Il-38s buzzed the Midway again an hour later, returned on May 18 to make several more passes near the carrier, and last Friday swept across the bow of the cruiser England.

Government sources said the navy summoned the Soviet naval attaché on Friday and described the buzzing as a violation of a 1972 agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on "prevention of incidents on and over the high seas."

They said the matter was also being raised at a U.S.-Soviet conference - coincidentally already scheduled for this week - on reported violations of the 1972 agreement.

## Khaled ends Morocco visit

RIYADH, May 23 (R)—King Khalid of Saudi Arabia returned home tonight from a five-day state visit to Morocco, Riyadh Radio said.

The Saudi king held talks in Morocco with King Hassan which centred on Jerusalem, Palestine and the Middle East in general, Moroccan officials said.

## Qaboos reshuffles cabinet

MUSCAT, May 23 (R)—Sultan Qaboos Bin Said created two new ministries, petroleum and environment, in a major cabinet reshuffle last night, according to Radio Oman.

The ruler also appointed his ambassador to Egypt, Badr Bin Saud Bin Harab, as minister of interior to succeed Mohammed Ahmed, who becomes the Sultan's special adviser for religious and historical affairs.

## Iraq to seek Egypt's ouster from nonaligned movement

HAVANA, May 23 (R)—Iraq will seek the suspension of Egypt from the 86-nation non-aligned movement because of its peace treaty with Israel, Iraq Vice-President Taha Mohiaddin Ma'ruf said last night, according to Cuban news agencies.

Egypt is a founder-member of the movement and the ouster bid seems bound to cause a major controversy, diplomats commented.

Mr. Ma'ruf, who left for home last night after a one-day working visit, said Iraq would ask for the suspension at the non-aligned summit meeting in Havana next September.

He told a press conference that the peace treaty had created a very difficult situation for the Arab cause and that the confrontation with Israel and imperialism demanded unity.

Iraq's specific grounds for seeking the suspension were not known immediately. The non-aligned movement's basic requirement for membership is that a country should not be part of a big-power alliance.

Non-aligned diplomats said that the establishment of United States monitoring bases in Sinai under the treaty might be put forward as justification for the suspension of Egypt.

Other Arab countries have already broken relations with Egypt, but suspending it from the movement, in which it has always played a leading role, would be a major further step, diplomats said.

The non-aligned movement has long condemned Israel and supported the Palestinians' right to a homeland.

Mr. Ma'ruf said he was sure Egypt's suspension would be supported by members of the movement.

## Parsons named British delegate to United Nations

LONDON, May 23 (R) — Britain's new Conservative government today named Sir Anthony Parsons, a top foreign office official, as its permanent representative to the United Nations.

Sir Anthony, 55, will succeed Lord Richard, a political appointee of the former Labour government who resigned earlier this month.

A specialist on the Middle East, Sir Anthony was ambassador to Iran for five years until returning to the foreign office last January as a deputy to the head of the foreign office.

As an army officer, he saw active service in Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Italy and joined the diplomatic service in 1953. From 1969 to 1971 he was attached to Britain's U.N. mission in New York.

Cuba's stand was not immediately known. In the past, Cuba has strongly condemned Egypt and backed the Iraqi and Syrian approach in the Middle East.

But there was speculation Cuba might not welcome a deep division in the non-aligned movement, particularly at the Havana summit.

At ministerial meetings before the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was signed on March 26, non-aligned countries tried to find a compromise form of words encompassing the Egyptian approach and that of the other Arab countries.

Since the treaty signing, there has been widespread diplomatic speculation on how the movement would meet the problem. Traditionally it takes decisions by consensus.

Until now, Egypt has received outright support in non-aligned forums, only from a small number of countries, including Somalia and Zaire, but some other nations have not indicated their views.

Mr. Ma'ruf was widely viewed as having discussed Egypt's suspension at his talks here yesterday with Cuban Vice-President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. An official statement said the meeting covered summit preparations and the Middle East.

Mr. Ma'ruf's visit came at the end of tour of Latin American and the Caribbean intended to strengthen Iraq's relations with the area.

The former governor of Dhofar province, Yehya Mahfouz Al Munziri, was appointed education minister.

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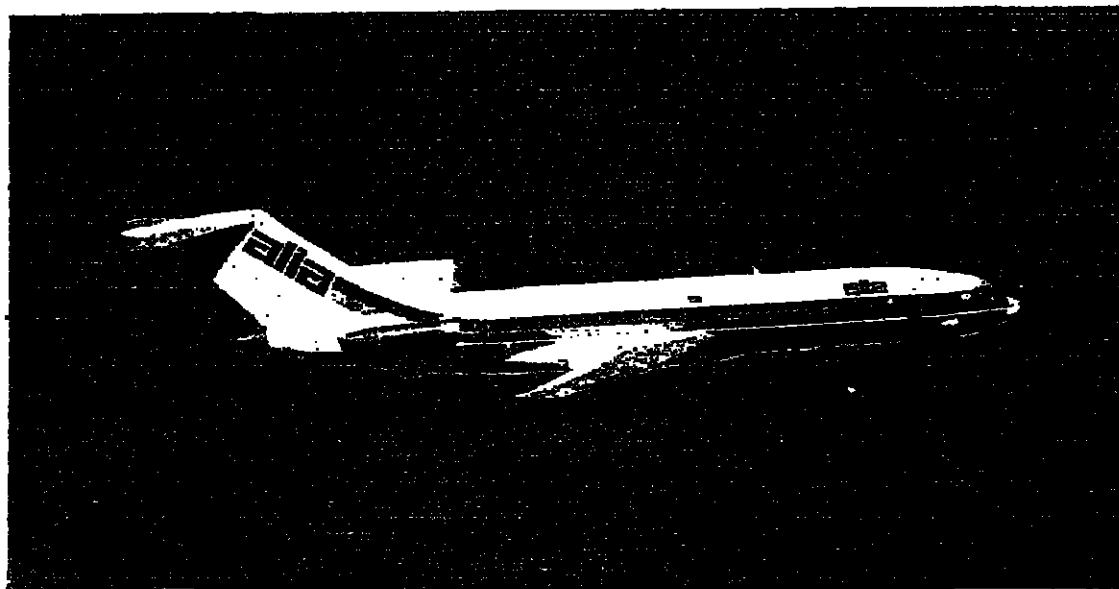
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## Alia buys 4 Boeing 727 planes for ME service



The Boeing 727

AMMAN, May 23 (J.T.)—Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has signed a \$75 million contract to purchase four Boeing 727 passenger aeroplanes, Alia sources said today.

The passenger jets will be put into service on Alia's Middle East flights to the Gulf, Syria, Lebanon and Egypt.

Alia will receive the first plane about mid-1980, the second in January, 1981, and two more by the end of 1981. The contract also includes spare parts for the engines. It was signed two weeks ago.

Financing for 85 per cent of Alia's purchase will be provided by the United States Export-Import Bank at an interest rate of 8.5 per cent. The remaining 15 per cent of the purchase will be provided by Alia.

This addition to the second generation of Alia's fleet will help the airline meet transport demands in the Middle East.

To cope with the increasing volume of passengers travelling to and from Egypt Alia has recently added extra flights to Cairo using Boeing 747 planes. Even though these flights are arranged only 48 hours before takeoff, they have all been fully booked.

To handle the growing passenger transport demand to Europe, Alia has leased three Boeing 707 airplanes from Air-Lux, the Luxembourg airline, on a three year contract.

When this contract expires, Alia will add a third generation of aeroplanes to its fleet. Alia has already considered prices from four aircraft manufacturers for a fleet of the latest model wide-bodied passenger jets. It has reviewed bids from Boeing, Airbus, McDonnell-Douglas and Lockheed and passed on its financial analyses of the bids to the government for a decision on which company will be awarded the contract.

The four manufacturers are aware of one another's bids and are now adjusting their prices to be more competitive, sources said. Meanwhile, Alia is waiting for these reduced bids from the companies which it will then pass on to the government for a final decision.

### PLO names 24 as autonomy 'collaborators'

AMMAN, May 23 (J.T.)—The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office here has revealed the names of 24 persons described as collaborators with Israel and the Egyptian regime who will take part in the autonomy negotiations for the Gaza Strip.

These persons will also attend the special ceremony for handing over Al Arish in northern Sinai to Egypt on Friday, the PLO office said in a statement published today by the Jordanian daily Al Akhbar.

The newspaper listed the names of the persons invited to the ceremony as provided by the PLO office.

### Joint team to start dig at Bab Al Zira'

AMMAN, May 23 (JNA) — A joint team from the Department of Antiquities and the American Centre for Oriental Research will start on Friday the third season of archaeological excavations at the Bab Al Zira' site in the Karak governorate, a spokesman for the Antiquities Department said here today.

He said the excavation, to be

carried out in cooperation with the Arab Potash Company, aims at unearthing the remains of ancient civilisations and tombs which date back to 1150 B.C.

Some of the antiquities previously discovered in the area are currently on display at the Museum of Natural History in Washington, the spokesman said.

## NOTEBOOK

### No fire in words

By Rami G. Khouri

THE CURRENT spate of publicity being given to the issue of Israel's colonial strutting in the occupied Arab areas via the age-old Zionist technique of establishing settlements is rightly being used by the Arabs, and Jordan in particular, to focus international attention upon the tangible debilitating ramifications of Israel's overall political stand.

Rarely a day goes by that some Israeli leader or another does not announce either the planned establishment of a string of new settlements or the determination of all the Jewish people of the world to keep the Zionist flag flying over the occupied West Bank until the end of time.

To most people, including most of us in the Arab World, Zionist colonialism may appear to be only a vague, intellectual concept that is violently debated in serious councils at the United Nations. Unfortunately, it appears that way to much of the world; the idea that Jewish settlements in the occupied areas are a real obstacle to peace remains an idea, void of tangible form.

The challenge before us today is not only to publicise the settlements issue yet again, in yet another series of well documented reports to be filed away in yet larger drawers in many offices throughout the world. The challenge is to translate the detrimental concept of Israeli colonialism into concrete actions that have an influence on the power mechanisms by which international diplomacy is waged.

Ultimately, our aim is to stop the Israeli settlement drive, and then to reverse it in a manner that is conducive to comprehensive Arab-Israeli negotiations leading to a global peace settlement.

That is, the concept of settling has to be understood more firmly and directly by the rest of the world, particularly by the United States, whose financial and military support for Israel allows the Israeli settlement policy to continue.

We have to translate our moral outrage into little pieces of fire, which burn the fingers of those who help the settlement process to continue; unchallenged and unchanged.

There are various ways to do this.

The first would be to institute a direct linkage between the process of Israeli settlement and the momentum of Arab commercial ties with those states whose actions are identified as being directly supportive of Israel's settlement capabilities. This could be done, for example, by identifying specific economic sectors that could be chosen as counterparts to Israel's settlements. Commercial airliners would be a good one, as would power plants or automobiles. Thus one would devise a formula by which the Arab states collectively would stop buying American commercial airliners until a freeze is declared and

instituted on Israel's settlements. This is made possible by the availability of equally good commercial airliners from West European manufacturers, so the Arabs would not be hurting their own civil aviation needs to make a political point.

The same applies to automobiles, or steel, or any other sector of commerce that one chooses to use as an example.

Another way to do this would be for the Arab oil producers, who maintain enormous bank accounts in the West to tie their deposit policies with the issue of Israeli settlements. The more settlers that go into the occupied Arab territories, the more Arab money would be transferred from American banks to banks of other countries.

A third possibility is to tie the oil production and pricing policy of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to the momentum of Israeli settlement. A freeze would be declared on oil production as of, say, June 1979. For every new Israeli settlement that is created, the OPEC producers would reduce their oil production by, say, one per cent. This would be even more effective if it were linked more precisely against American interests, as is, sales of Arab oil to American oil companies would be reduced proportionately to a freeze that would be based on American action against Israeli settlements in the occupied areas.

These are very tough ideas that would have to be refined, quite obviously. But they are suggestions of the sort of linkage that has to be formalised between Israeli colonial policy and contemporary Arab power in the economic domain.

While there would be some expected ruckus from most quarters in the United States, this would quickly be replaced by a appreciation of the desperation of the Arab world in the face of the Israeli continued feigning of the global anti-settlement consensus. The Arab would be showing that they are determined to all their means to fight fire with fire. One may blame us for defending ourselves with our most effective weapons at our disposal.

We are, after all, talking about a state of war with Israel, are we not? And if we are not, what is the meaning of the Israeli settlement policy, of which we make so much toly?

The latent danger in the current drive to focus international attention on the Israeli settlement is that it might simply reinforce the world's perception of the Arabs as people who talk much but do little. What is fact, being examined this month is not only a policy of Israeli settlement but the validity of strength of Arab opposition to Israel's colonialism. If we simply end up with another report we may only have hurt ourselves. And the settlements would continue, as if nothing had happened.

### O Canada!

ONE CAN FORGIVE the new Canadian government of Mr. Joe Clark's Progressive Conservative Party if it relegates foreign affairs to a low spot on its list of priorities. More immediate domestic concerns—inflation, unemployment and particularly the very real threat posed by French-speaking Quebec's aspirations to separation—obviously rank higher among the new government's concerns.

But whenever a new government emerges in one of the major Western industrialised countries, we must always look for signs of its attitudes towards the Middle East crisis. This applies in the case of Canada, a member of the NATO alliance, a close ally of the United States and a major oil importer.

Never has it been more important than now for the Arabs to determine who among world powers are their friends. Unfortunately, a first glance does not seem to qualify Mr. Clark for that distinction.

At a time when many Canadians, even English-speaking ones, are chafing at the economic and cultural dominance of their southern neighbour (the outgoing Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Trudeau, once likened Canada's proximity to the U.S. to "being in bed with an elephant"), Mr. Clark has gone out of his way to stress the "common goals" of Ottawa and Washington in foreign affairs. This will presumably make him a loyal booster of U.S. policy in the Middle East, as embodied in the disastrous Camp David accords.

In fact, Mr. Clark seems determined even to outdo Washington by declaring that Canada must continue to support Israel as the "Jewish homeland." During the campaign, he promised that one of his first acts as prime minister would be to extend Canadian recognition to Jerusalem as the "capital of Israel," and to move the Canadian embassy there from Tel Aviv. This is something which even the U.S. and many other Western nations who are friendly with Israel have refused to do.

Even if this was just an election ploy to gain Jewish votes, we must put Mr. Clark on notice that such a move by Canada would be regarded by us as an extremely unfriendly act, particularly coming at a time when the future of Jerusalem and the other occupied Arab territories would be manipulated by forces whose aims are clearly inimical to Arab interests.

We seek friends and supporters in the world, not enemies and antagonists, but those who contemplate taking actions which defy legitimate Arab national rights must be told clearly and unmistakably that they ultimately are acting against their own national interests.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I WEDNESDAY CRITICISES Israel for not allowing the U.N. fact-finding mission to enter the occupied Arab territories, and says that His Majesty King Hussein has provided the mission with all the documents and information to prove that Israel has an expansionist policy in the occupied Arab territories.

The paper says that the King is the most qualified person to acquaint the international community with Israeli practices aimed at evicting the Arab population, and changing the configuration of the Arab territories.

Jordan, which has shouldered the responsibility of calling for a Security Council session to investigate the Jewish settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories, places all the documents and information before the U.N. fact-finding mission with the hope that the Security Council will take the necessary measures in July to stop Zionist expansion in Arab territories and return the entire Middle East issue to the United Nations in order to achieve the required peace, the paper says.

AL DUSTOUR lashes out at the prospective Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the "so-called self-rule administration" in the West Bank and the Gaza strip, and says that these negotiations are the most peculiar of their kind in our contemporary world, because the parties to them have no right to determine the destiny of a nation (Palestine) against its will.

The paper continues that this method is reminiscent of the 19th century imperialist practice of determining the future of nations against their will and without consulting them.

"What will take place in Beersheba in two days is a revival of this barbaric practice," the paper says. President Sadat, the paper adds, has not been authorised by the Palestinians to speak for them.

The Beersheba negotiations are a flagrant violation of all international conventions, and their results will not be "worth the value of the ink with which they will be written" as they will not commit the Palestinians or the Arab nation to anything, the paper adds.

Realising this, the paper says, the Egyptian regime in collaboration with the enemy is preparing to carry out a policy of either intimidating or luring Arabs in the occupied territories to endorse the conspiracy of self-rule administration.

In conclusion, the paper says, it seems that the Egyptian regime has not as yet learned that neither gold nor intimidation will get the Palestinians to submit to the Egyptian-Israeli plot.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibit of photos on Provence which is open during regular hours.

Fine Arts Week

A file: about Matisse, Rodin, Vazarely and Brancusi is showing at the Jordanian Artists' Association at 5:30 p.m. An exhibition of works by Jordanian artists is on display at the same place.

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## Sharon urges wedge of Israeli settlements be built in Wadi 'Araba

JERUSALEM, Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon urged yesterday that a wedge of Israeli settlements be built in Wadi 'Araba, a press conference in Jerusalem reported.

Sharon said that 20 of the 24 "lookouts" (mini-settlements) approved for construction could be adapted for civilian settlement in the future.

Israeli officials said the east-west road crossing through the middle of the West Bank would be opened this year, cutting the trip from the Jordan Valley to the coast from three hours to one hour.

Mr. Sharon's statement came as a senior Israeli military source warned that the government would not permit the Arabs in the West Bank to "cross the Rubicon" from "legitimate" ideological opposition and discussion to violent struggle against the Israeli occupation authorities.

The source said he expected Arab educational institutions, subsidised by Israel "to behave in a civilised manner" or suffer the consequences. He added that he

could not say when Birzeit University would be reopened.

The women teachers' seminar in Ramallah, closed for the last few weeks, was an example of "unruly and unacceptable behaviour" for an educational establishment, he said.

"It is quite inconceivable," he said angrily, that the seminar's 265 trainee teachers should cause the government, praise Yasser Arafat, carry knives and throw stones, and that we should pay for it all."

Meanwhile, it was reported that in the West Bank Zionist settlers are recruiting volunteers for units of armed vigilantes to retaliate against Arab demonstrators.

The settlers plan to "link hundreds of Jewish families in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and the Sharon to each West Bank settlement," the Israeli press quoted a leader of a settlement council saying today.

The leader said Zionist settlers will have to provide their own law, judges and policemen if the government of Israel withdraws from the occupied territories "and leaves us alone to face an emerging Palestinian government."

He pointed out that the operation is at present "a low burner" because the government's autonomy plan calls for continued Israeli military forces in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

## King visits tribes in south

AMMAN, May 23 (JNA) -- His Majesty King Hussein today toured the tribal regions in the south of Jordan.

Receiving the King upon his arrival were the acting governor of Ma'an, notables of the region, the tribal chiefs and a large number of citizens.

The King delivered a speech in which he expressed his happiness at being among his brethren in the south.

The King was accompanied on the tour by the prime minister, the chief of the royal court, the court minister, the chief chamberlain and the commander in chief of the armed forces.

## Spanish classical guitar duo offer Amman a rare treat

By Fawzia Mai  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, May 23 -- The Moreno-Mengual duo provided their audience at the Haya Arts Centre tonight with a serene evening of classical guitar music, the beguiling strains of which attracted a receptive audience.

This rare event in Amman was sponsored by the Spanish embassy and took place under the patronage of Minister of Culture Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf.

Miguel Moreno and Antonio Garcia-Mengual are presently on a six-leg tour through the Arab World, Amman being their last stop before returning home. Their concert in Damascus, Baghdad, Cairo, Alexandria and Tunis were extremely well received.

Another Italian piece, Variaciones Concertantes by M. Giuliani, introduced second part of the programme on a more serious note.

An interesting Suite Griega, Op. 39, by the English composer J. Duarte followed. Its introduction, called En los Valles, sang a deep and heart-breaking melody in a minor key. The next two movements, Tsigotikos and Karagouna, sounded as weird as their names. Strange, entwining and plaintive, Tsigotikos intoxicated the audience before Karagouna came along with an Amenian style of drumming. The ultimate peak of eeriness was achieved as both Moreno and Mengual drummed away with strokes of the hand that merely brushed the strings.

As the enthusiastic applause died down, a much sweeter piece, Serenata Oriental by M. Dfaz Cano, ended the concert. This serenata is, in fact, the second movement of a concerto for guitar and orchestra and was adapted for two guitars by Moreno and Mengual. The only Spanish piece of the whole programme, the serenata, was the last item in the review of the history of guitar music, giving a hint of the twentieth century penchant for a return to romantic music.

The guitarists were well applauded, but the audience was slightly startled at the speed of their return to offer an encore. This took the form of a better-known Andante Del Concierto in G Major for two mandolins, by the Italian composer Vivaldi.

## French labour minister due for technology seminar

AMMAN, May 23 (JNA) -- The French Minister of State for Labour Affairs and the president of the French-Arab joint chamber of commerce are due here on Friday to take part in a seminar on vocational training and the transfer of technology.

Participating in the seminar that starts on Sunday will be delegates from various Arab states. The seminar is co-sponsored by the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce and the French chamber of commerce.

## Kuwaiti education delegation arrives

AMMAN, May 23 (JNA) -- A Kuwaiti educational delegation, arrived yesterday for talks with officials at the ministry of education on increasing cooperation between Jordan and Kuwait in the field of education. During its three-day visit the delegation will also visit the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and several educational institutions and schools in Jordan.

## National News Roundup...

### Jordan, Algeria to exchange TV programmes

ALGERIA, May 23 (JNA) -- Jordan television is to exchange television programmes with the Algerian television corporation, an information source said here today. It said agreement on the subject came during talks held today between Algerian Minister of Information Abdul Rahman Al Aghwari and the Director of Jordan Television Mr. Mohammad Kamal who is currently on a visit here at the invitation of the Algerian Ministry of Information.

### Kuwait U. team meets Yarmouk officials

IRBID, May 23 (JNA) -- A team from Kuwait University discussed with officials of Yarmouk University here today the exchange of scholarships between the two universities. A University spokesman said the two sides also explored the possibility of Kuwaiti students enrolling at Yarmouk University and officials here welcomed the idea.

## an's grapevines in danger from infestation by aphids

not completely understood then because fields were later replanted with non-resistant rootstock.

Phylloxera can only be eradicated in an infested vineyard by replanting with rootstock which is phylloxera resistant.

In the Jabal Ajlun villages of Kite, Reimun, Nahle, Dibbin and El Jazzaa it is known that 5,000 uninfested phylloxera resistant rootstock were introduced to the local farmers in the winter of 1953. The project was conducted by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers). The rootstock was provided by the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is not known how many other vineyard areas in Jordan have been provided with resistant rootstock.

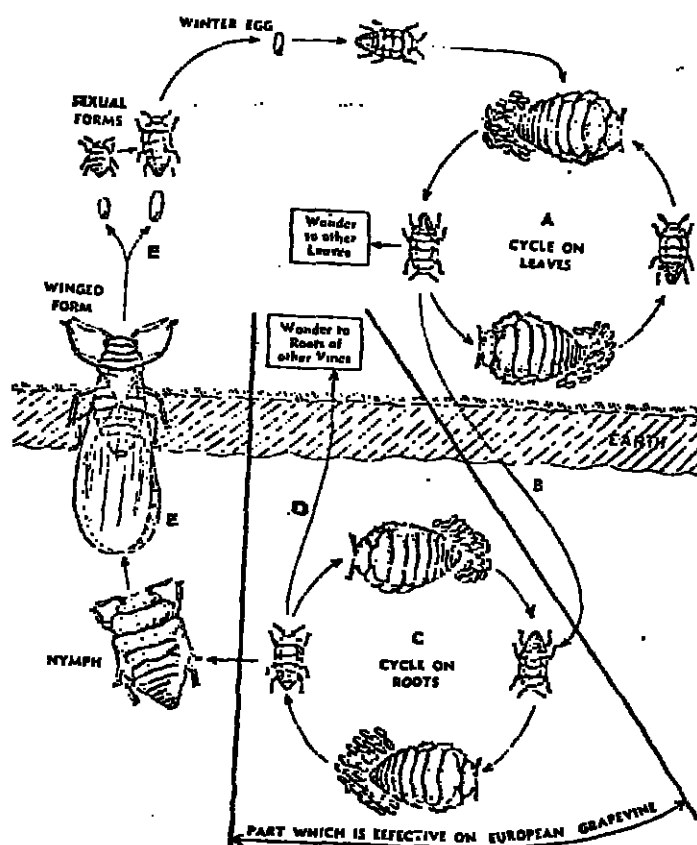
According to current information on the subject, grapes growing in sandy soils are not affected by phylloxera. This is because the insect cannot make its own passages in the soil. Soils containing clay expand and shrink, creating passages and openings through which the phylloxera can enter and move through the soil.

Apparently every major grape producing area in the world has or has had the phylloxera problem. Dr. Larsen told the Jordan Times that France's vineyards were hit very severely in the mid-1800s.

Drs. Al Wir and Larsen told us, that the aphids seem to prefer to attack younger roots on a grape plant. The result of the attack is that these roots are killed and water and nutrients cannot be absorbed by the plant.

At present the best thing Jordan's grape growers can do is to only plant phylloxera resistant rootstock.

It is hoped that government regulations can be changed to prohibit the importation or sale of non-resistant vines. Meanwhile, the only course left to farmers with infestation in their vineyards is to uproot the infected plants and try to limit the spread of phylloxera by limiting contact between infested and non-infested areas.



The above diagram shows the life cycle of the Phylloxera. The infestations in Jordan suggest that the winged form is not present. So far, the insect has not been seen on grape leaves but only on roots, according to Drs. Al Wir and Larsen, horticulturalists at the University of Jordan. (after Coombe, 1963)

## TODAY'S WEATHER

There will be fine weather with northwesterly winds. In Aqaba, the weather will be fine at times with northerly winds and calm seas.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	low	high
Aqaba	12	26
Deserts	20	34
Jordan Valley	15	28
	19	32

U.S. dollar	306.00/308.00
U.K. sterling	627.00/631.00
West German mark	159.60/160.60
Swiss franc	176.00/177.10
French franc	68.80/69.20
Italian lire	35.80/36.00
(for every 100)	
Japanese yen	139.40/140.30
(for every 100)	
Dutch guilder	146.20/147.10
Swedish crown	69.70/70.10

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Volume Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	1,375	1.010	1.010	1.010
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	600	1.170	1.170	1.170
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	6,125	1.500	1.490	1.500
Dar Al Dawa-Investment	JD 1,000	725	2.900	2.870	2.900
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	150	10.100	10.000	10.000
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	327	0.950	0.950	0.950
Arab International Hotels	JD 1,000	1,500	0.710	0.710	0.710
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	129	1.390	1.390	1.390
International Construction and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	750	0.900	0.900	0.900
Jordan Cement	JD 10,000	304	15.850	15.400	15.850
Jordan Paper Cardboard Factories	JD 1,000	50	0.860	0.860	0.860
Garage Owners Union	JD 1,000	2,526	5.300	5.200	5.300
Jordan Refinery	JD 5,000	2,029	6.700	6.690	6.700

Value of total volume traded, Wednesday, May 23: JD 48,241  
Total number of shares traded: 16,590

Government Development Bonds	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
	JD 5,000	40	210	1982	5.250

Total Volume traded: JD 210  
Total number of bonds traded: 40

## CAR FOR SALE

CADILLAC Eldorado 1975, black and white, 20,000 miles, airconditioning, AM/FM radio, duty paid, JD 3,000.

Please contact tel. 41312, between 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

## LOST DOG

A toy apricot poodle in the Jabal Amman area. This dog needs medication daily for epilepsy.

Please notify Ms. McKay, phone 41188 (after 6 p.m.) if found.

## FOR SALE

Household items from two flats.

Please contact tel. 42274.

## TIME

The World Newsmagazine

### Read in this week's issue

DIANA RIGG SUPERSTAR (Britain's best actress fascinates London and world).  
POLITICS OF GAS (U.S. beset by shortages for fuel for cars).  
MEDICAL COSTS (Seeking a cure for high price of hospital care).  
RECESSION AHEAD IN U.S. (Time economists expect slowdown of inflation).  
HOW TO HANDLE ZIMBABWE (London and Washington troubled by new government).  
INSIDE NORTH KOREA (A look at Kim's communist paradise).  
TAIWAN WARNS U.S. (Chiang worried about American pullout).  
CARTER VS. BIG BUSINESS (Why President has trouble with corporations).

## MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND YOUTH DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND ARTS

Presents an exhibition of BATIK by Michele Mills

The exhibition will be open from 5:30 p.m. Saturday May 26, to Thursday evening May 31, at the art gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. The exhibition will be open for the public from 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and from 4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

Open invitation

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Jabal Amman

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# Israeli exploitation of water hurts local Arab population

(Continued from page 1)

It has also involved the exploitation of the scarce underground water resources by the Israeli occupation authorities who have been drilling deep bore holes and installing powerful pumps in all areas of the West Bank. The pumping of this underground water has taken place mostly in the Jordan Valley where the Israeli agricultural colonies are completely dependent on this water for their domestic and irrigation purposes.

As of today, the Israelis have drilled some 20 deep boreholes (from 300 to 600 metres deep) in the Jordan Valley, and are pumping an estimated 15-17 million cubic metres of water per year to irrigate exclusively the land seized for the Israeli colonies.

A number of these wells have been drilled in close proximity to local Arab springs, contrary to Jordanian laws regulating the drilling of new wells; for example: two wells drilled in the Jericho area above Ain Sultan spring; three wells drilled on the site of Al Auja spring; two wells drilled on the site of the Phasa' el spring; four wells drilled in the Wadi Fara' basin; and two wells drilled in the Bardala basin.

Already, the impact of these well-drilling practices has been felt in Jericho, where the salinity content of water being pumped from pre-1967 Arab wells has noticeably risen in the last two years. The outflow of the Al Auja spring, which had been on average 11 million cubic metres per year, is now down to a trickle.

"Informed hydrologists link this drastic reduction in the outflow of the Al Auja spring to the three Israeli wells dug on the site of this spring. The depletion of the Al Auja spring is presently threatening the destruction of all cultivation for the village of Al Auja, and as one drives through the village one can witness the dying banana plantations. To alleviate this disaster, the farmers of Al Auja have asked the Israeli military government to stop pumping from their wells, or for the village to be supplied with water from the Israeli wells drilled on their land, or to be allowed to drill a new village well to complement the water supply of the spring. The Israelis so far have categorically rejected these requests," the sources told the Jordan Times.

Another example of the impact of these Israeli wells can be seen in the Bardala region. In this area, two wells dug by the Israelis have completely dried up all springs and wells in the region belonging to farmers from three villages: Bardala, Ain Al Bayda and Kardala.

Recently, the Israeli military authorities have accepted the responsibility for the drying up of the Arab wells, and have agreed to supply water from the Israeli wells to the villages. This outcome places the Palestinian villagers in a position of total dependence upon the Israeli colonisers for their water supply, the sources said.

Not only have the Israelis been freely developing new wells and thus "stealing" the scarce water resources for their own exclusive use, the sources said, but since 1967 they have also placed a ban on any new Arab wells for irrigation purposes. They have also restricted the amount of water the West Bank Palestinians could pump from existing pre-1967 wells by forcing water meters to be placed on these wells.

"The Israeli occupation forces are not only using water resources that do not belong to them," the sources charged, "but they are also preventing the indigenous Palestinian population from developing their own."

This is corroborated by a recent report issued by the government of Jordan, and distributed widely throughout the Arab World, which examines Israel's control and exploitation of several West Bank resources, including water. The Jordanian report says Israel takes advantage of its occupation of the West Bank in the following ways in relation to water sources.

"First, the drilling of artesian wells has been banned without prior permission from the Israeli authorities, and under no circumstances are wells to be drilled close to the borders of 1967.

"Second, supervision was extremely tightened on all Arab drilling operations, even when permission was granted.

"Third, an upper limit of water pumped out of existing wells was imposed. This was carried out by fixing meters on each well, which are read daily; penalties were imposed for overpumping.

"Fourth, all settlements are completely dependent on West Bank water resources, either by wells or by pumping water out of the Jordan River. For example, Israel has drilled 24 new artesian wells in the West Bank for the exclusive use of the Israeli settlements. Projects were also started to pump water from the Jordan and Yarmouk Rivers. This will enhance Israel's ability to strengthen existing settlements in the Valley and the northern West Bank, and to build still more settlements.

"The Israeli authorities, quite occasionally, have gone to the extent of examining existing Arab wells, with the purpose of drilling new wells closer to the source of the Arab well, causing these Arab wells to run completely dry. On other occasions, the authorities have withheld permission to drill wells in certain villages and made it conditional upon supplying water to some settlements.

"These Israeli actions," the Jordanian report concludes, "have led to a stop to new Arab investments in irrigation, since they no longer have the free use of existing or new water. Consequently, agricultural production has been consistently slipping, thus forcing the Arab farmers to leave their land, thereby making possible the use of the land by Israel at a subsequent stage."

These are similar to the conclusions arrived at by the compilers of the West Bank report. They say that "the impact of the Israeli colonisation process on the indigenous Palestinian population has been devastating. Literally, thousands of farmers have been displaced from their lands, from their sources of livelihood, their jobs, and their natural resources."

The villages that have been most hard hit by Israeli land seizures are those located on the eastern highlands overlooking the Jordan Valley, mainly Majdal Beni Fadal, Akraha, Beit Furik, Beit Dajan, Tamnun and Toubas.

For example, the sources said, the village of Beit Dajan has lost an estimated 80 per cent of its cultivable prime land and 90 per cent of the village population of 2,000 inhabitants had as a result become partially or completely landless farmers.

In the nearby village of Beit Furik, again an estimated 60 per cent of its land holdings have been seized or closed off for the colony of Mekhora and some 80 per cent of the village population of 4,000 has become partially or totally landless. The same is also true for the remaining villages.

"As the Israeli colonies under the Likud government are now being built everywhere on the West Bank, the adverse effects of this colonisation process are being felt by more and more villages and farmers," the sources told the Jordan Times.

## Israel's strategic objectives

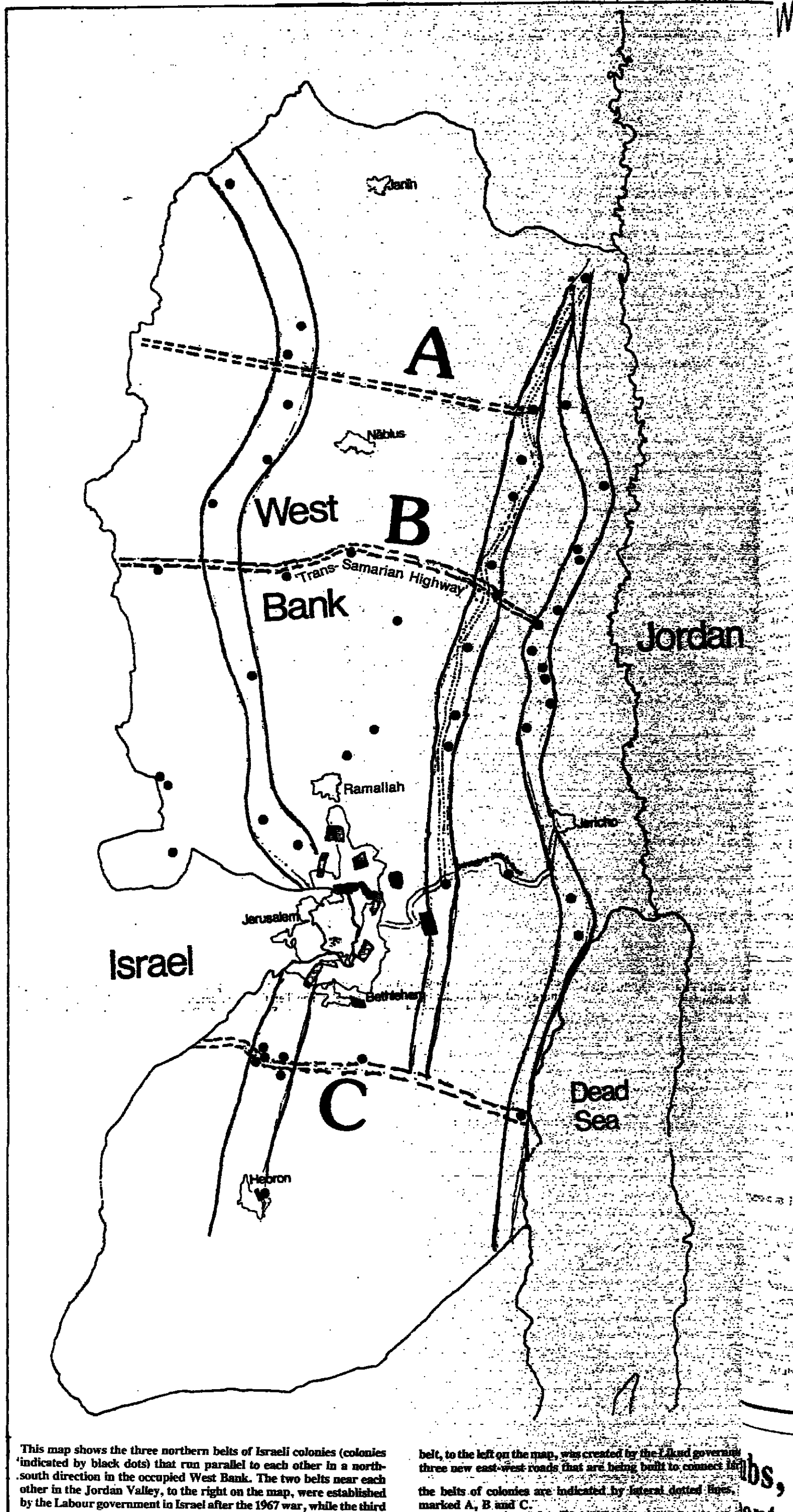
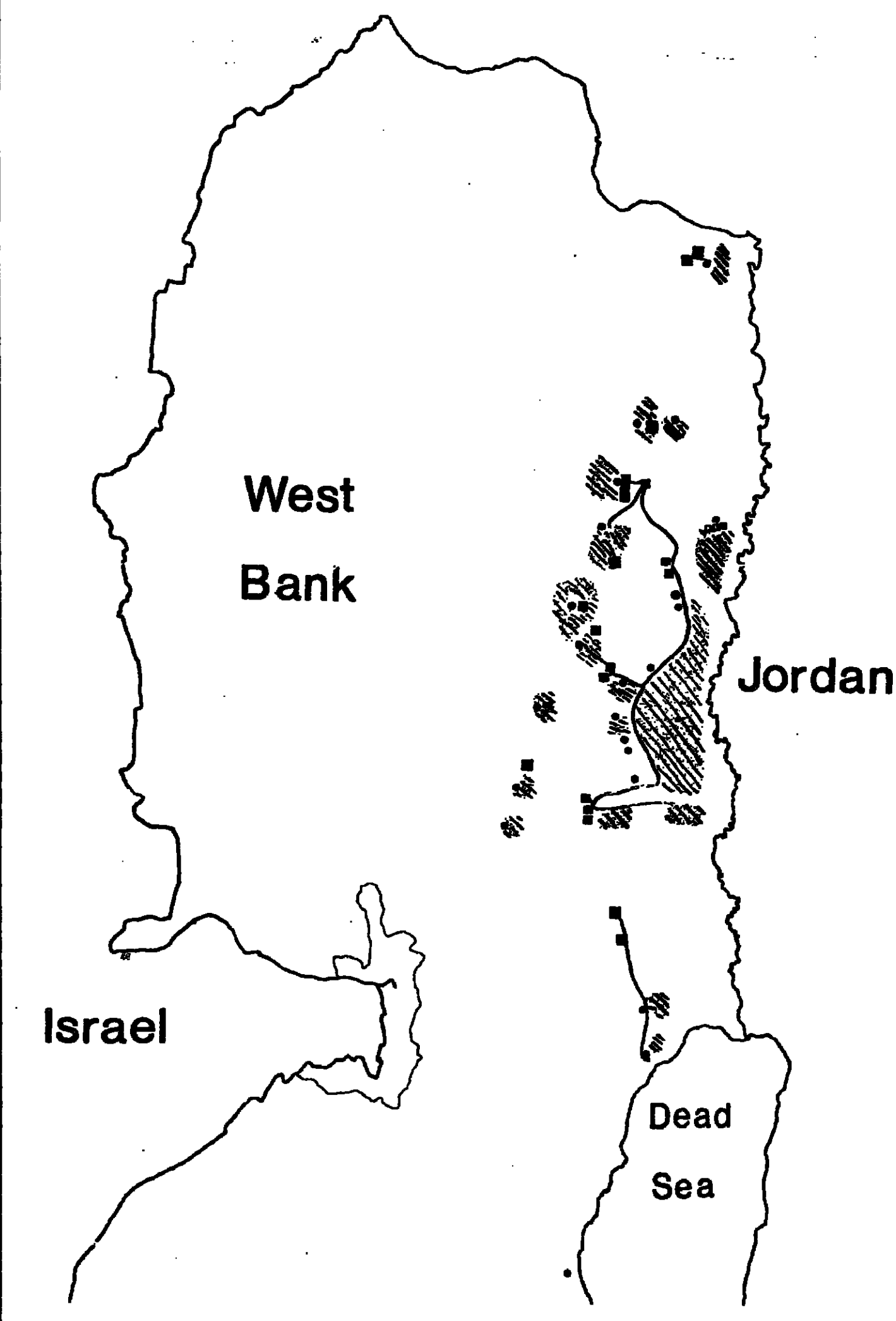
On the broader level, the report's compilers charged, the Israeli settlements and land and water exploitation policies in the occupied areas have had clear strategic objectives since the Labour-led Israeli government started settling the West Bank immediately after the 1967 war.

The Labour government put in place two north-south belts of 24 settlements in the Jordan Valley that now control about 70 per cent of the cultivable land in the valley, and have developed the parallel infrastructure that a) cuts off the West Bank Palestinians from physical contact with the East Bank, and b) contains the Palestinians by surrounding them on all sides with belts of Israeli colonies.

The Israeli settlement policy in Arab East Jerusalem is similar, and aims to prevent the physical expansion of the Jerusalemite

settlers, which are used to transport water from one area of the West Bank to another to irrigate Israeli colonies' farmlands. An extensive system of Israeli water reservoirs has also been established by which the settlers store water for future use.

The shaded areas indicate West Bank Arab land that has been seized by Israeli settlers for agricultural use. The black squares are deep bore water wells, while the dots are settlements. The black lines connecting the settlements are water pipelines built by the Israeli



This map shows the three northern belts of Israeli colonies (colonies indicated by black dots) that run parallel to each other in a north-south direction in the occupied West Bank. The two belts near each other in the Jordan Valley, to the right on the map, were established by the Labour government in Israel after the 1967 war, while the third

belt, to the left on the map, was created by the Likud government. Three new east-west roads that are being built to connect the belts of colonies are indicated by lateral dotted lines, marked A, B and C.

Palestinians and to create a psychological feeling of "living in a ghetto" that would prod the indigenous Arabs to emigrate, the sources charged.

The Likud-led Israeli government of Mr. Menachem Begin established a third parallel belt of nine colonies extending along the northern highlands of the West Bank. The strategic objective of these colonies, the sources said, is to "move the Israeli border to the doorstep of the Palestinian populated areas, in order to prevent their physical development to the west", and to divide the populated areas of the northern West Bank into two, smaller areas. This "containment" of the Palestinians, the sources charged, would be facilitated by enclosing them from all sides with belts of Israeli colonies.

The encirclement of the Palestinians is being completed now also by building east-west roads through the West Bank that would connect the three belts of Israeli colonies and encircle the 800,000 Palestinians in the area, the sources say.

The first lateral road connecting Israel proper to its three belts of West Bank colonies is in the south. It is already open and is asphalted half-way to the Dead Sea.

The second lateral road, the so-called "trans-Samarian highway", bisects the northern part of the West Bank, and is now under construction.

The third lateral road, to the north, is still in the planning phase.

On Jan. 18, 1979, the Likud government appropriated about \$40 million to expand the colonies and to improve the Israeli infrastructure that has been put down in the West Bank, including deep-bore tube wells, a network of irrigation pipelines and reservoirs, electricity lines and underground telephone cables to connect the colonies, together with the permanent houses, vegetable packing centres, hot houses and drip irrigation systems already installed in most colonies.

"The political implications of this," the sources told the Jordan Times, "are that the Israeli Likud government seeks to cut the West Bank into bits and pieces so that there can be no possibility of any territorial compromise over the West Bank and, at any time, to complete Israeli containment of the 800,000 Palestinians living in Jerusalem and the West Bank."

"In view of these facts," the sources added, "as well as the recent land seizures of private Palestinian property since October 1978, it is

an understatement to conclude that the present Israeli intent actions on the West Bank are not only incompatible with the of a comprehensive peace, but also incompatible with the Egyptian peace treaty."

What does one conclude from the Israeli settlement? An appropriate suggestion comes from an impartial A. Mr. Paul Quiring, who recently spent three and a half years representative in Jerusalem of the Monrovia Central Council American religious group. In a lengthy two-part article, published last autumn in a British magazine, Mr. Quiring's the Israeli settlement practices in depth, and concluded:

"As the controversy over the construction of Jewish settlements continues, it is important that the settlements merely become a part of our political and diplomatic. They are more than a theme for newspaper headlines. It is that they be understood in terms of their legal and human implications. The Palestinians have been and continue to be possessed of their land, of their jobs, and of their natural resources. It is not enough that a people should be under military occupation, subjected to the arbitrary military government, and imprisoned for their political beliefs that they must also be shown that they have no right to the which they live."

"It is logically impossible for the Israeli government that such settlement will not displace or severely affect indigenous Palestinian population. The land and resources, provide the Jewish settlement do not proceed from a vast West Bank is no more vacant of its original inhabitants as Palestine prior to 1948. The policies motivating settlements are not unique; they are essentially the same as those since 1920s and 30s. Unfortunately the effect is also the same: one people to return to a homeland is being excluded and of another people's right to live in their land."

Editor's Note: Yesterday the Jordan Times published an analysis and manner of Israeli seizure and settlement of Palestinian in the occupied West Bank. Tomorrow the Jordan Times will publish the full list of Israeli settlements in the West Bank with precise who owned the land, and what it was used for before it was taken by Israel.



### Design, lay-out and photography of your school mission

## Argentina wins World Cup 'replay'

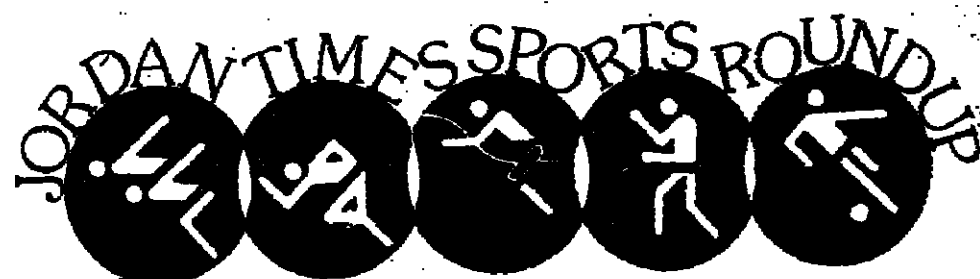
BERNE, May 23 (R) -- Argentina, 3-1 victors over the Netherlands in the World Cup soccer final last year, beat the Dutch again here last night, but only after a 20-minute penalty competition. The two sides were deadlocked 0-0 after 90 minutes. The re-run of the World Cup final was organized to celebrate the International Football Federation's (FIFA) 75th anniversary. FIFA's insistence on a result brought about the protracted penalty competition which ended when goalkeeper Ubaldo Fillol saved Jan Peter's kick to give Argentina an 8-7 win. But the match will be remembered for a sizzling first half which rivalled the cut and thrust of last June's tumultuous match. The Netherlands could have led 2-0 at half-time as they strove desperately for revenge. Having squandered their first-half chances, the Dutch lost their way in the second-half and as their effort faded so did the match. The penalty competition produced the final disappointment for the Netherlands.

## Scotland beats Northern Ireland 1-0

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 23 (R) -- Scotland beat Northern Ireland 1-0 in the British International Soccer Championship here last night but again disappointed their supporters with another weak performance. The Scots lost 3-0 to Wales on Saturday and it was not until the 75th minute last night that they managed their first goal of the competition. Arthur Graham scoring after Irish goalkeeper Pat Jennings had beaten out Kenny Dalglish's shot. Territorially, Scotland dominated the game but lacked the incisive finishing to win impressively. Graham alone among the forwards looked a quality player and scored again in the 89th minute, but the goal was disallowed because Joe Jordan had handled. And even for Graham the night had a disappointing end when he limped off injured in the final seconds. England and Wales, the top two teams in the championship, meet at Wembley today. Wales play Northern Ireland, who have now suffered two defeats, on Friday and the championship ends with the England-Scotland game on Saturday.

## World Cricket Cup qualifying matches

BIRMINGHAM, England, May 23 (R) -- The United States showed unexpected prowess as a cricketing nation when they won their opening match of the World Cricket Cup qualifying competition yesterday. In the Birmingham suburb of Blossomfield, the Americans, rated as one of the weaker teams in the tour-



## Baseball Standings

## American League

EAST	W	L	Pct.	Ga.
Baltimore	26	14	.650	—
Boston	25	14	.641	1/2
New York	23	18	.561	3 1/2
Milwaukee	22	20	.524	5
Detroit	15	20	.429	8 1/2
Cleveland	17	23	.425	9
Toronto	11	32	.256	16 1/2

WEST	W	L	Pct.	Ga.
Minnesota	25	14	.641	—
California	25	16	.610	1
Texas	23	17	.575	2 1/2
Kansas City	22	20	.524	4 1/2
Chicago	19	20	.487	6
Oakland	15	21	.357	11 1/2
Seattle	15	28	.349	12

## Tuesday's games

Boston 7, Baltimore 5  
Cleveland 8, Toronto 6  
Milwaukee 7, California 1  
New York 12, Detroit 8  
Chicago 5, Oakland 4  
Seattle 12, Kansas City 11, 12 innings  
Texas 4, Minnesota 3

## National League

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	26	13	.667	—
Montreal	23	14	.622	2
St. Louis	20	17	.541	5
Pittsburgh	18	19	.486	7
Chicago	15	20	.429	9
New York	13	23	.361	11 1/2

WEST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	23	16	.590	—
San Francisco	23	19	.548	1 1/2
Houston	24	20	.545	1 1/2
Los Angeles	20	24	.455	5 1/2
San Diego	18	26	.409	7 1/2
Atlanta	14	26	.350	9 1/2

## Tuesday's games

Montreal 6, Pittsburgh 3  
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 1  
Houston 4, Atlanta 1  
New York 4, Chicago 2  
San Diego 7, Los Angeles 6, Ten innings  
San Francisco 12, Cincinnati 2

nament, beat Israel by 47 runs, Singapore, with an exciting one-wicket victory over Argentina at Pockwick, and Denmark who overwhelmed Fiji by eight wickets at Wellington, also won but the three other games on the opening day of competition -- Papua New Guinea against East Africa, Canada against Malaysia and Wales against the Netherlands -- were all interrupted by rain and will have to be completed today. Twelve of the 15 teams competing in the qualifying tournament were in action yesterday on grounds in the Birmingham area in the English midlands. Two will eventually join cricket's major cricketing nations -- Australia, England, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and the West Indies -- in the final stages of the event.

## European Weightlifting Championships

VARNA, Bulgaria, May 23 (R) -- Records continued to tumble at the European Weightlifting Championships here yesterday with Bulgaria's Yanko Roussev setting three new world marks in the lightweight division. Roussev had a tremendous battle with East Germany's Joachim Kunz in the snatch. First Roussev set a by half a kg., and finally Roussev hoisted 146 kg. in the clean and jerk, the 20-year-old Bulgarian lifted 177.5 kg., which gave him first place and a world record for the combined snatch and jerk of 323.5 kg. To round off his day, Roussev then broke his third world record as he lifted 181.5 kg., beating the old mark held by Andreev of the Soviet Union by half a kilogramme.

## Summer Olympics to be not so Spartan?

LOS ANGELES, May 23 (R) -- Mayor Tom Bradley has asked for \$184,300,000 in U.S. Government assistance to stage the 1984 Summer Olympic Games, more than five times the original construction estimate, a member of his staff said today. Mr. Bradley said in his request, which will first be considered by the City Council, the money was needed to build an underground car park to improve a sports arena and to provide better shooting, yachting and other facilities. The Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games, a private group which worked out many of the original budget estimates, had said earlier only \$33,500,000 needed to be spent on construction for the games. Mr. Bradley has promised to stage a "Spartan Olympic Games" and has promised city taxpayers they will not have to pay a penny in taxes for staging the games. The U.S. Olympic Committee and a group of Los Angeles businessmen have accepted financial responsibility.

## AMMAN MARKET PLACE

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Holiday Inn

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# Clark ends Trudeau's 11-year Canadian rule

OTTAWA, May 23 (R) — Political novice Joe Clark and his Progressive Conservative Party ended the 11-year rule of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau early today.

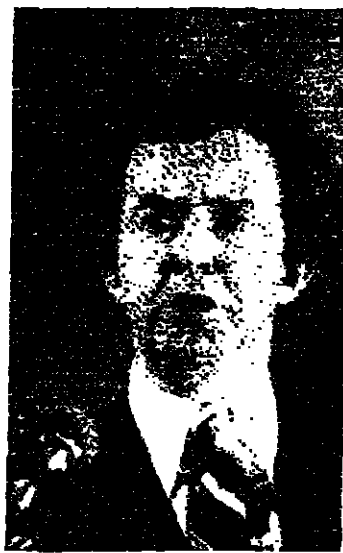
Mr. Trudeau, one of the West's most experienced leaders, said he would ask Canada's governor-general within the next two or three days to appoint Mr. Clark, 39, as prime minister.

Mr. Clark will head a minority government. Results from yesterday's general election left the Progressive Conservatives a handful of seats short of an absolute majority in the House of Commons.

Mr. Clark, 20 years junior to Mr. Trudeau, will be the youngest leader in Canada's 112-year history and the youngest leader of a major western country. He has been in elected politics for only seven years and leader of his party for only three. He has no governmental or business experience.

With final results for the 262-seat House still to be declared, the Conservatives had won or were leading in 134. Mr. Trudeau's Liberals had 116, the New Democratic Party 26 and the Quebec-based Social Credit Party six.

Although Mr. Trudeau tried to make national unity the major issue of the campaign, the result meant voters saw the contest as a chance to end his sometimes aloof and autocratic rule.



Mr. Joe Clark

The campaign swung on English-speaking Canada's weariness of Mr. Trudeau, a Montreal millionaire long shorn of the dazzling aura of "Trudeaumania" that propelled him to power in 1968.

His Liberals were decimated in Ontario, the country's most populous province, where eight of his 32 cabinet ministers were defeated.

## Son of Central African emperor joins protest over alleged massacre

PARIS, May 23 (R) — Central African Emperor Bokassa's exiled eldest son, Prince Georges, today joined a chorus of outrage over the reported massacre of children in his country, saying his compatriots were fed up with his father.

In an interview with the pro-socialist French newspaper Le Matin, Prince Georges said: "People are fed up with my father, they have had enough." The 29-year-old prince said France could end his father's reign any day. "If the French Government dropped him, it would be over for him," he said.

Prince Georges has lived in exile in Paris since he was expelled with his wife and children from Bangui, capital of the Central African Empire, by his father last September. At the time he said he had been sent away because his father felt he might interfere in the emperor's widespread commercial affairs.

Prince Georges told Le Matin that one of his two brothers still living in Bangui had taken part in demonstrations last month and had been detained. He said he did not want to talk about the massacre because he did not want to play into the opposition's hands. But, he said, "There are people who saw what happened and who told me about it. There is no possible doubt."

Confirming an Amnesty International report, the Central African Republic's ambassador to France said yesterday that about 100 children had been killed by Emperor Bokassa's security guards in January and April. Emperor Bokassa denied the accusation, saying that victims earlier this year were "grown-up youths."

According to Prince Georges, a popular revolt could topple his father. "Bangui is a powder-keg which could explode any time. Public feelings have been aroused. People listen to foreign radios. They know what is going on. Anything can happen," he said.

## 'Eyes of the people' group is causing widespread alarm

### Zimbabwe Rhodesia's youth intelligence network

SALISBURY, May 23 (R) — As he takes over power in the new state of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Bishop Abel Muzorewa is establishing a militant youth movement which is alarming both his political opponents and the white minority.

"Ziso Revanhu," "the eyes of the people" in the Shona language, is being set up as a network of black youngsters to provide intelligence for other branches of the forces fighting guerrillas of the Patriotic Front.

Bishop Muzorewa said the organisation forms part of his policy of creating a "highly disciplined nation," but his opponents see something more sinister behind it.

The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) faction, which was badly beaten in last month's general election, said Ziso Revanhu had already begun harassing its members in the Salisbury townships.

It said the movement was working for the bishop's own United African National Council (UANC), and "was bound to develop into the Hitler type of youth movement employing the well-known gasta methods."

UANC's Deputy Director of Youth, Mischek Hove, said

movement was being set up "to give other organs of the state any relevant information that would help them combat the war."

Although details of the structure and leadership of Ziso Revanhu had not been fully worked out, "their first loyalty will be to the state and not to any particular party, and individuals with different political affiliations have nothing to fear from them," Mr. Hove said.

The youngsters are not armed and do not wear a uniform, but they carry an identification card.

Like their senior counterparts the "Pfumlo Revanhu," "spear of the people," who are armed auxiliaries trained and supervised by the security forces and operating in the usually rural home areas, the youth wing was started as a force to fight guerrillas at their own game.

The guerrillas have considerable help from "Mujibha," young boys from rural villages who supply information and carry messages for them. The UANC-inspired organisation is aimed partly at countering the well-known gasta methods.

Informal sources say units are already operating in the African

But the Liberals swept French-speaking Quebec, leaving the national political line-up largely polarised along a language divide.

This increased Mr. Clark's future problems in trying to prevent Quebec from breaking away to become an independent nation.

Mr. Clark, in his victory speech, held out an olive branch to Quebec saying that he wanted to make his country of two languages and two cultures a model for the world. "Quebec will not feel isolated in a Clark government."

Mr. Clark's immediate problem will be to canvass support from minority parties in Parliament to form a government with majority support.

Mr. Clark promised to start work tomorrow on plans to bolster the sluggish Canadian economy, which has an inflation rate near ten per cent and a million people out of work.

His Progressive Conservative government will be the first in Canada since 1963. The party, which is based on businessmen and prairie farmers, has governed for only six of the past 44 years.

It now finds itself the majority party in English Canada but with only two MPs from French-speaking Quebec. But the Liberals were left almost without a voice in English-speaking western Canada, with only one MP in the four western-most provinces and a possibility of a second.

The mildly socialist New Democratic Party was the night's other big winner. It lifted its representation in parliament from 17 to a probable 26 MPs.

#### 'Joe who?'

Mr. Clark was derisively dubbed "Joe who?" when he became the surprise head of the Progressive Conservative Party three years ago.

Since his election as Conservative leader, he found the image of a political nonentity hard to shake off and he was ridiculed by the media for his sometimes fumbling and awkward manner.

But he grew in confidence during the election campaign and held his own in a televised debate with the charismatic Mr. Trudeau, the West's longest serving leader.

In Canada's language-sensitive atmosphere, Mr. Clark is the first conservative leader to be fluent in French as well as English.

During the election campaign, Mr. Trudeau tried to cast Mr. Clark as a weak politician who would hasten the break-up of Canada.

But Mr. Clark, whose home province is Alberta, barnstormed across the country in an effort to get himself better known. "Once people get to know me they will like me more," he said.



## ACP nations will seek \$13.8bn. in EEC aid

BRUSSELS, May 23 (R) — African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries want a European Common Market aid package worth \$13.8 billion for 1980-1984, informed ACP sources said yesterday.

Community sources said the figure could be double what the European Economic Community (EEC) will offer at negotiations on a new trade and aid pact this week.

Ministers of the 57 ACP states discussed the size of their request here yesterday. Foreign Ministers of the nine Common Market countries meet tomorrow, six hours before the negotiations.

## Soviet, E. German writers penalised

MOSCOW, May 23 (R) — Viktor Nekrasov, once one of the Soviet Union's best-known writers and a Stalin Prize winner, has been stripped of his citizenship for working against the interests of the state. The step was taken under a Kremlin decree published today.

Mr. Nekrasov, 67, who has lived in Paris since 1974 when he left the Soviet Union on a two-year exit visa, was the latest of a number of formerly prominent Soviet cultural figures against whom such action has been taken in recent years.

The decree, published in the fortnightly bulletin of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) over the signature of President Leonid Brezhnev, said the writer "systematically pursues activities incompatible with citizenship of the USSR."

His actions, it added, "besmirch the title of a citizen of the Soviet Union" and also harmed the country's prestige. The decree, which has not been published in the official daily press, was dated April 24.

It did not specify what activities it was referring to, but Mr. Nekrasov has been closely associated with the Paris Russian literary journal Kontinent, which frequently published works by dissident writers.

Meanwhile, East Germany's leading writer, Stefan Heym, has been fined 9,000 marks (\$4,500) for publishing a novel in the West without official permission, the Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland said today.

In a brief report, the paper said Mr. Heym, 66, had been convicted of breaking the country's currency laws. The maximum fine for the offence is 10,000 marks. Informed sources said Mr. Heym had accepted the verdict and would pay the fine.

The authorities pressed charges over the publication in the West of his novel "Collin," which includes a bitter denunciation of East Germany's secret police. The book has been a best-seller in West Germany.

## Narrowing the gap

LONDON — Just a narrow strip of water now separates the two sections of the River Thames flood barrier being constructed between Woolwich and Silvertown (foreground) in the east of London. Claimed to be one of the most ambitious flood defence systems ever undertaken, it is designed to protect London from flooding that could cost £3.5 billion and perhaps put one million lives at risk. The barrier has become necessary because London is slowly sinking in its bed of clay. As a result the tide level at London Bridge has risen by over 0.6096 metres in the last 100 years. The barrier is a series of moveable gates allowing free passage of river traffic between the piers. Each of the four main gates spans 61 metres and is a hollow steel structure over 20 metres high. There are two other gates in the barrier with a 31.5 metre span and four smaller gates at the ends, where the water is shallow and there is no commercial traffic. (COI photo)

## Carstens replaces Scher as W. German president

BONN, May 23 (R) — Dr. Karl Carstens, 64, was today elected West German head of state in a largely ceremonial office in succession to President Walter Scheel.

Dr. Carstens, the Conservative opposition candidate, won an absolute majority of 528 votes in the 1,036-member Federal Assembly.

His opponent, Mrs. Annemarie Reinger, 59, candidate of the ruling Social Democratic Party, received 431 votes.

The Coalition Free Democrats (liberals) abstained in the voting after an acrimonious run-up to the election in which the ruling parties tried to block Dr. Carstens' candidacy.

A lawyer and career government official, Dr. Carstens stands on the right of his party and was attacked by left-wingers for his wartime membership of the Nazi Party.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats failed this week to persuade the Conservatives to drop Dr. Carstens and substitute an all-party candidate.

They then nominated Mrs. Reinger yesterday, although she had little chance in view of the Conservatives' built-in majority in the assembly.

President Karl Carstens

Outgoing President Scheel has achieved great popularity, but decided earlier to stand for a further five years since he was bound by law to leave office in 1974 after most of his career as a diplomat. He has served as West Germany's representative to the Council of Europe and the European Economic Community.

## Vance backs U.K. Rhodesia initiative

LONDON, May 23 (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance endorsed British moves to ease Rhodesia's isolation by opening up national affairs with Britain's new Conservative government.

The moves, announced by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington yesterday, include sending a senior foreign official to maintain contact with the black majority government installed there and the despatch of another senior official to Britain's Rhodesia policy to other African leaders.

Lord Carrington, who spent 90 minutes discussing the move with Mr. Vance today, said afterwards the envoy in Salisbury would be Assistant Secretary Derek Day, a Rhodesia specialist. Mr. Day would be in Rhodesia capital next week, he added. The company of Africa has not yet been named but is expected to be a political

Asked by reporters as he left the Foreign Office, Mr. Vance seemed to indicate that he regarded the Sept. 1977 Anglo-American Rhodesia proposals as virtually a spoke of "a new reality" in Salisbury following last month's bringing a black government to power for the first time. "We must recognise that new reality," he added.

## IEA member nations will make 'every effort' to cut oil consumption

PARIS, May 22 (R) — The main oil-consuming nations yesterday resolved to make every effort to cut their use of oil and develop alternative energy sources to meet rising prices and growing scarcity.

A communique issued after a two-day ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency (IEA) said immediate and strong action was urgently needed to cope with serious problems of energy supply and demand.

The 20 member governments maintained the IEA's decision last March to reduce their demand on the world market by two million barrels a day or about five per cent of IEA consumption by the end of the year.

They called for greatly increased use of coal and noted that the world had abundant reserves.

U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said oil production capacity of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries

(OPEC) would be between 35 and 36 million barrels per day by 1985 and no further growth was expected after that.

The challenge facing the industrialised countries of the West was to make better use of the energy supply they have, developing coal, natural gas and nuclear power so that they can face up to the problems posed by the gradual decrease of OPEC's resources.

"How we respond to this challenge will determine employment levels and inflation rates in the future. If we fail, we will face political and social consequences which will shake the foundations of the industrial democracies in a way we have not experienced since the depression of the 1930s," Mr. Schlesinger told a news conference.

The IEA communique said the current state of the oil market after the Iranian revolution could produce major economic constraints for industrialised and

developing countries in the next few years and supplies might be further reduced.

Mr. Schlesinger, responding to sharp criticism of the IEA's "realistic" stance, said that the United States, per capita, had improved and surpassed that of European countries.

He said that in the U.S. cut to 17.5 million barrels a day, one million down on projected a year ago. The IEA government to do everything needed to use the planned five per cent saving in energy consumption, when necessary.

Spokesman said the IEA's savings by a centage in 1980 was an optimistic goal. He said the IEA's savings by a centage in 1980 was an optimistic goal. He said the IEA's savings by a centage in 1980 was an optimistic goal.

# West Germany's nuclear dilemma

By Stephen Powell

BONN — Ambitious plans to build the biggest nuclear energy complex in the world near a tiny West German village have been shelved.

The decision is the biggest victory yet for West Germany's confident anti-nuclear lobby.

For almost three years the state government of Lower Saxony delicately weighed the question of whether to permit the construction of the world's first "nuclear park".

The federal government wanted a site where nuclear waste could be reprocessed and then buried on the spot.

Gorleben, a village on the border with East Germany, was chosen as the provisional site.

On May 16, in a nationally televised speech to the state parliament, Lower Saxony Premier Ernst Albrecht announced his long-awaited decision.

He said he considered the proposals to be technically feasible, but he nevertheless rejected them. The reasons were wholly political. Too many people in West Germany are opposed to nuclear energy.

An opinion poll published last month in the Hamburg weekly Die Zeit said that 61 per cent of those questioned opposed the

building of any more nuclear plants.

In no other European country, with the possible exception of Sweden, does nuclear energy so dominate national politics.

Die Zeit, in a recent front-page editorial, called it the foremost issue for West Germany's political leadership.

The country's leader, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, is a strong supporter of nuclear energy. But he is a lonely figure in his own Social Democratic Party (SPD), which is far from enthusiastic about the controversial technology.

On May 8, the party's youth wing called Mr. Schmidt's nuclear policy "irresponsible, blind and dangerous." It dubbed him "an atom chancellor" and accused him of throttling discussion within the party.

The Young Socialists proposed a phased close-down over the next two years of West Germany's 13 nuclear plants.

The rift within the SPD was decisive in persuading Mr. Albrecht not to approve the 11-billion mark (\$6 billion) Gorleben project.

Mr. Albrecht, a Christian Democrat, is a canny politician and a possible candidate one day for the chancellorship.

He had no intention of carrying sole political responsibility for

## Plans to build a mammoth nuclear energy complex in West Germany have been set aside in the face of widespread national opposition.

Gorleben, and he made clear he would approve the project only if the SPD also gave their backing.

This they failed to do. In early April they came out against the mammoth scheme, the costliest industrial project in European history.

The SPD leader in Lower Saxony, Mr. Karl Ravens, said that the nuclear accident at the U.S. Harrisburg plant on March 28 had given cause for reflection. He was not convinced the proposed plant would be safe.

The events at Harrisburg had a big impact on the nuclear energy debate here. The trade union movement, which in the past organised mass rallies in favour of nuclear plants, adopted a much more cautious attitude.

The powerful metalworkers' union, IG Metall, opted for a postponement of reprocessing. Mr. Heinz Kluncker, head of the important public services union, said nuclear energy should be abandoned if there were serious doubts about safety.

Mr. Albrecht did not totally reject the plans for Gorleben. He gave the go-ahead for test drilling to determine whether the salt deposit under the village is suitable for the storage of nuclear waste.

But he turned down the proposed reprocessing plant, which would separate plutonium from other radio-active substances from nuclear reactors.

Plutonium doubles as both hero and villain in the debate. It is an amazing fuel — one kilogramme produces as much energy as 1,700 tonnes of oil.

But it has devastating potential as a weapon. There is not only the danger that it could be used to make an atomic bomb. It could also be blasted into the atmosphere with conventional explosives, where it would pose cancer hazards to those who inhaled particles and contaminate large areas of land.

Concern over the possible misuse of plutonium, particularly by governments, led President Carter

to announce in April 1977 that he was deferring indefinitely commercial reprocessing in the United States.

West Germany now seems to be following the same path — but through no wish of Chancellor Schmidt.

The government has said that it still favours reprocessing. It believes that West Germany needs to produce plutonium so that it can fuel a future generation of fast breeder reactors.

These reactors can use nuclear fuel 60 times more efficiently than the plants currently in operation.

A prototype fast breeder is being built at Kalkar near the Dutch border, in cooperation with Belgium and the Netherlands.

West Germany has few raw materials. Coal is the only fuel it possesses in any significant quantity, and the country's dependence abroad adds a note of urgency to the energy debate.

The government sees the fast breeder reactor as the way to reduce this dependence. The powerful environmental movement, on the other hand, sees the "plutonium economy" as fraught with dangers.

The passions aroused by the Gorleben project show how difficult it will be for the government to forge ahead with any large nuclear programme.

Opposition to the scheme was

broadly based. Local environmentalists, churchmen and politicians opposed it.

When preliminary started at the site, the surveyors had to under cover of day.

The wave of protest began three days after the accident. 50,000 people demonstrated against the project.

Protesters from the area carried banners. A final symbol of protest was a pig.

Nuclear energy is about three per cent of Germany's energy needs. Plans are being made to build a new nuclear power station by June 1977.

Mr. Schmidt and Minister Otto von Guericke, a powerful environmental movement, on the other hand, see the "plutonium economy" as fraught with dangers.

The passions aroused by the Gorleben project show how difficult it will be for the government to forge ahead with any large nuclear programme.

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